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notic and the waking *egos*, some patients falling into a sort of hypnosis again, others performing the act unconsciously, and still others doing it consciously and offering a lame excuse for it. Still further, a few cases have been described, notably one by M. Pierre Janet, in which the hypnotic personality regularly assumes a constant personality but one differing from the normal and entering into the most complicated relations with it. Indeed a third personality emerges by the hypnotization of the abnormal personality. The proposition which Dr. Dessoir reaches and in which M. Janet and Mr. Myers concur is that the hypnotic state consists in "an artificially induced predominance of the secondary *ego*." To prove this a large number of the experiments, some very ingenious and others very inconclusive, are undertaken to appeal indirectly to the ordinary consciousness, which in the hypnotic state is the subordinate one, and gain the evidence of the two personalities existing side by side but with the usual relations reversed.

The point of view thus taken is certainly an interesting one, but is it not expressing, with an undue emphasis upon that unknown factor of personality, the current doctrine that in hypnotism we have an automatic state, a loss of voluntary control and an exaggerated suggestibility in all directions? The "double-*ego*" is a convenient phrase for bringing into connection various groups of facts, but in its extreme form it loses its utility, and as a theory of hypnotism it is neither so novel nor so important as its upholders believe. J. J.

Mary Reynolds: A Case of Double Consciousness. S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D. Reprint from the Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, April 4, 1888.

Mary Reynolds was born in 1793 and died in 1853; her case is therefore not of recent observation, and Dr. Mitchell is compelled to depend upon testimony. The contribution is nevertheless a very acceptable one. At about eighteen the girl began to have hysterical "fits." A little later, in a period of prolonged sleep, she experienced her first change of consciousness, and thereafter for fifteen or sixteen years continued to pass at irregular intervals from one state to the other, being left at the age of 36 in the second stage. In the first she was retiring and melancholy; in the second, fond of society and light-minded. When however she finally rested in the latter state the mental disturbances sometimes attending it gradually disappeared; she became by degrees more sober also, but without losing the prevailing color of the state. Specimens of her script in the two states by their remarkable similarity point a moral upon the treacherousness of popular testimony as to changes of handwriting in such cases. The numerous particulars however which multiply the interest of the original do not lend themselves to summary here.

Des hallucinations suggérées à l'état de veille. E. YUNG. Revue de l'hypnotisme, Mars et Avril, 1889.

Prof. Yung has made a large number of experiments in the suggestion of mild and transient hallucinations (*i. e.* hypnotic suggestions in embryo) to normal people—not in special and unusual circumstances, but in those of every-day life. The experiments succeeded better, but by no means exclusively, with women and children and the uneducated. They require a certain state of mind

in the subject, which it is the business of the operator to produce by authoritative manner, earnest assertion, and in general by the arts of the "magnetizer." The author has some 30 drawings made by students in his microscopical laboratory of objects which they saw and drew from blank slides after authoritative description by him of what they were to find there. By means of the parlor games of the "magnetized card" and the "scented coin," both fully described in the paper, Prof. Yung secured a large number of observations. Of 600 experiments made with the first, only 83 (13.8 per cent.) failed completely: 68 on men, 15 on women. The remaining 517 fall into 4 groups: 212 recognized the "magnetized card," according to instructions, by a shock in the muscles of the fingers, the hand, the arm, etc.; 95 to whom only a general touch sensation was suggested had various tactile sensations; 52 saw the card move on assurance that it was so to be recognized; and 158 knew it by an odor. Those that have been hypnotized are, as might be supposed, most susceptible to these hallucinations, but Yung believes that everyone sufficiently prepared, as described above, may become a subject.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Elemente der Psychophysik. GUSTAV THEODOR FECHNER. Zweite unveränderte Auflage. Leipzig, 1889. Breitkopf und Härtel. 2 vols., pp. 336 and 572. 16 mks.

This second edition of Fechner's epoch-making work follows closely upon the death of its author. The work has long been out of print, and copies advertised for sale were always eagerly sought. Fechner himself did not care to undertake the necessary revision for a second edition, nor did he think it right to re-issue the first just as it stood. Prof. Wundt is the editor of the present edition, which differs in no way from the first, except in a few verbal changes and the incorporation of notes referring to Fechner's later works. There is also appended a very complete bibliography of Fechner's work, mainly by Dr. Rudolph Müller. When we remember that in this work the problems of psychophysics find their first systematic statement and elaboration, that many of the observations therein described still remain as the basis of current views, and that the historical value of the book must continually increase, we feel the necessity and propriety of the re-issue of this treatise, and offer our thanks to both editor and publisher for again placing the most important outcome of a talented savant's life in the reach of all students of psychophysics.

J. J.

Handbook of Psychology: Senses and Intellect. JAMES MARK BALDWIN, Ph. D. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1889. pp. 325, 8vo.

In the present aspect of Psychology a restatement of its problems and results in a convenient and readable form would be welcomed by a large company of students, who on one hand are repulsed from the host of individual systems by their unprovable statements, and on the other are equally deterred by the scattered results of the new psychology. To these the present volume will be a disappointment. It is difficult indeed to find its *raison d'être*; there are abundant equally meritorious text-books without adding to their number. As